

My committee has been focusing on preparing for the retirement of the baby boom generation—it can be anticipated that the need for assistance with pensions will increase as that generation begins to retire. Social Security, by itself, was never intended to be the primary source of income for a retiree. A pension from an employer can prove to be a determining factor in whether retirees are able to maintain a decent standard of living. If there is no one to go for assistance to get all of the pension they have earned, their chances at a secure retirement are gloomy indeed.

ADDITIONAL COSPONSORS

S. 22

At the request of Mr. MOYNIHAN, the names of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. DORGAN], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] were added as cosponsors of S. 22, a bill to establish a bipartisan national commission to address the year 2000 computer problem.

S. 537

At the request of Ms. MIKULSKI, the name of the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. JOHNSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 537, a bill to amend title III of the Public Health Service Act to revise and extend the mammography quality standards program.

S. 570

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of S. 570, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to exempt certain small businesses from the mandatory electronic fund transfer system.

S. 738

At the request of Mrs. HUTCHISON, the name of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DEWINE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 738, a bill to reform the statutes relating to Amtrak, to authorize appropriations for Amtrak, and for other purposes.

S. 770

At the request of Mr. NICKLES, the name of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. COCHRAN] was added as a cosponsor of S. 770, a bill to encourage production of oil and gas within the United States by providing tax incentives, and for other purposes.

S. 832

At the request of Mr. KOHL, the name of the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. HUTCHINSON] was added as a cosponsor of S. 832, a bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the deductibility of business meal expenses for individuals who are subject to Federal limitations on hours of service.

S. 861

At the request of Mr. INHOFE, the name of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. KEMPTHORNE] was added as a cosponsor of S. 861, a bill to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services

Act of 1949 to authorize donation of Federal law enforcement canines that are no longer needed for official purposes to individuals with experience handling canines in the performance of law enforcement duties.

SENATE RESOLUTION 85

At the request of Mr. GREGG, the names of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. SMITH] and the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS] were added as cosponsors of Senate Resolution 85, a resolution expressing the sense of the Senate that individuals affected by breast cancer should not be alone in their fight against the disease.

AMENDMENT NO. 420

At the request of Mr. COCHRAN the name of the Senator from Indiana [Mr. LUGAR] was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 420 proposed to S. 936, an original bill to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 1998 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe personnel strengths for such fiscal year for the Armed Forces, and for other purposes.

At the request of Mr. THURMOND his name was added as a cosponsor of amendment No. 420 proposed to S. 936, *supra*.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 34—RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF AFRICAN-AMERICAN MUSIC

Mr. SPECTER (for himself, Mr. SANTORUM, and Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. CON. RES. 34

Whereas artists, songwriters, producers, engineers, educators, executives, and other professionals in the music industry provide inspiration and leadership through their creation of music, dissemination of educational information, and financial contributions to charitable and community-based organizations;

Whereas African-American music is indigenous to the United States and originates from African genres of music;

Whereas African-American genres of music such as gospel, blues, jazz, rhythm and blues, rap, and hip-hop have their roots in the African-American experience;

Whereas African-American music has a pervasive influence on dance, fashion, language, art, literature, cinema, media, advertisements, and other aspects of culture;

Whereas the prominence of African-American music in the 20th century has reawakened interest in the legacy and heritage of the art form of African-American music;

Whereas African-American music embodies the strong presence of, and significant contributions made by, African-Americans in the music industry and society as a whole;

Whereas the multibillion dollar African-American music industry contributes greatly to the domestic and worldwide economy; and

Whereas African-American music has a positive impact on and broad appeal to diverse groups, both nationally and internationally: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) recognizes the importance of the contributions of African-American music to global culture and the positive impact of African-American music on global commerce; and

(2) calls on the people of the United States to take the opportunity to study, reflect on, and celebrate the majesty, vitality, and importance of African-American music.

Mr. SPECTER. Mr. President, this resolution, being cosponsored by my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania, Senator SANTORUM, and our distinguished colleague from Illinois, Senator MOSELEY-BRAUN, is a resolution to recognize the importance of African-American music to global culture and to our Nation.

This is especially important because this month of June is celebrated as Black Music Month, and the designation is particularly important to the city of Philadelphia, which is the home of the International Association of African-American Music.

At the conclusion of the Civil War, military band instruments were abundant and could be purchased for petty cash or labor. It was during this time that the first age of African-American music, Ragtime, was born, and when Eubie Blake composed his famous "Charleston Rag." Jazz artists flourished later, including W.C. Handy, Duke Ellington, and Count Basie. Dozens of African-American female singers contributed their talents as well—among them Bessie Smith, followed by Ella Fitzgerald.

Today, African-American music's universal popularity and appeal is evidenced through the appreciation of other cultures. Non-African-American musical artists, such as Elvis Presley, the Beatles, and Bonnie Raitt, have cited African-American artists as inspiration for their own music. Globally, African-American music is appreciated for its impact on language, dance, art, and media, as well as social and cultural values.

Its impact on our Nation's economy is just as great. The African-American music industry supports and creates countless jobs worldwide, from publishing companies to concert and club venues to advertisers. The Recording Industry Association of America reports that, in 1995, combined sales of what it terms "urban music"—including soul, dance, funk, and reggae—amounted to \$1.4 billion. Furthermore, if jazz, gospel, and rap are combined—all genres in which there are significant African-American contributions—the total rises to nearly \$3 billion.

The work of Philadelphia's International Association of African-American Music helps to share the virtues of African-American music with people around the world. This resolution recognizes the work of those who help foster understanding of African-American culture through music, including the generations of African-American musicians whose talents have enriched America.

It is my hope that the Senate will adopt this resolution. A companion resolution has been introduced in the